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THE

GUIDE POST

FOR

PATRIOTS.



MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
1864.

Letter From Gov. Seymour.
EXECUTIVE D.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sep. 22, '04.
Read your "Guide Post" with satisfaction.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
 Albany, N. Y., Sep. 23, 1864. }
 Dear Sir:—I have read your "Guide Post for Par- }
 ticular Government, as it gives in a few pages ha- }
 pily a truth of Government. I should have a large }
 number. Truly Yours, }
 HO RATIO SEYMOUR.
 Chicago, Ill., Sep. 24, 1864. }
 Wm. Wallace, Wis.


HO CAPLO SEYMOUR

Truly Yours. HO CAPLO SE
Chicago, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE
GUIDE POST

FOR

PATRIOTS.



MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
1861.

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EXPLANATION.

In submitting this pamphlet to the reading public the author is impelled by but one motive, and that is, the hope that it may arouse thought and encourage active exertion among those, in whose hands the destinies of this country are now placed.

GEORGE SCHMIDT,
(*Good Hope.*)

THE GUIDE POST

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Chapter I.

The Plan to dissolve the Union.

It has long been evident to every thinking mind, that there was an intense hatred of Republican Institutions on the part of the rulers of Monarchical Governments in Europe, and the cause has been as evident as the result. Republicanism and Monarchy cannot both flourish together in one State, and no more can either continue in its strength and vigor, if rival nations, when one acquires an overmastering influence by its superior power. Especially is this true of the latter, when the former attains a position which renders the latter the inferior as a maritime or military power to that one, which acknowledges no superior in the State to the laws made by the people themselves, and whose executive officer is but the servant of the power which created both. The United States of North America had become the haven of safety to which the oppressed of all nations fled for security, and who thus became of themselves one of the most material elements of our greatness, and brought along with them the most thorough and deep seated hatred of the tyranny which we then knew only by name : but they had felt its working, and when they touched our shores became not only Republicans in theory, but active Democrats in political life, and for which unmeasured scorn has been heaped upon our party. — Would to God that our own people had learned to prize our institutions as highly as did the foreigners whom our enemies so openly berated and despised ! It is a truth, which time will make only more apparent, that the aristocratic parties in Europe, at an early day, saw that the Republic of the West must be destroyed, or that the term of their tenure as hereditary rulers of their various states, would be but a limited one. Our space precludes us from much more than referring to this subject, so full of food for sober thought, and replete with cause for anxiety to every lover of his country and of free institutions throughout the world.

A half of a century had scarcely elapsed after the United States had declared their independence of the mother country, when the new republic had so enlarged its boundaries and increased its wealth and population, that the leading minds amongst the European Statesmen became satisfied, that if left to their uninterrupted growth, the new States of the Western world would soon attain overmastering power, and by the example of their success in self-government, speedily undermine the foundations of their own systems. None viewed the progress of this country with greater jealousy than did the leaders of the Tory party in England, and it is a well established fact in history, that the inauguration of the movement which culminated in the release of the slaves of English planters in the West Indies, was procured through the far seeing hatred of English Statesmen & diplomatists toward the United States. — They reasoned justly, that by force alone this country never could be dissevered, and that the evil must be wrought among and by ourselves, to become operative for our destruction. They knew, as well as did Jefferson and others of our Statesmen, that the question of slavery was one which once started as a basis for the warfare of opposing political organizations in this country, would arouse a spirit of hostility between the free and slave states, which would, unless allayed by wise and conciliatory effort, result in the disruption of the great Republic. But whilst England continued herself a slave holding power through her colonies, they were aware that she would continue powerless as the champion of freedom. It became necessary therefore, that she should free her own slaves, before stepping to the van of the new reform, which was to be used as the entering wedge for the dissolution of these states. At a meeting of Statesmen of different nationalities in the city of London, shortly after the adoption of the measure referred to, it was stated by one of the eminent gentlemen present that “the English had, by freeing the slaves in the West Indies at such vast expense placed themselves foremost in history as philanthropists.” Another Gentleman replied, that “England would not have been found executing such costly philanthropy without there was a good speculation at the bottom of it.” This remark created great excitement, and which was only allayed by the prophetic words of one of the most eminent of the gentlemen present, and one deep in the councils of Eng-

lish diplomates and statesmen, as pointing his hand westward he said : "From the other side of the ocean the real payment of the twenty millions pounds may be expected with heavy interest ; our agents and missionaries from all Europe will attend to its repayment," and then, for the first time, became apparent to the others present, the farsighted iniquity which lay concealed under the apparent humanity of the measure discussed. These facts are historical, and we of this day feel and see the result. England at once became anti-slavery, and her agents, her newspapers, pulpit orators and social reformers, all united in a crusade against American slavery. which produced the desired result in firing the Puritan heart of New England, and in arousing her bigoted intolerance. From that time the work has gone steadily forward, and the result so ardently desired by the adherents of Monarchy, or in other words those who desired a centralized government seems near at hand. — Nothing can arrest the dissolution of these states, and secure the disappointment of the monarchical agents of European would be despots, but the success of the Democratic party at the polls in the coming Presidential election. It is a death struggle of Monarchy and Republicanism. The restoration of this country to its original integrity seals the fate of Monarchy forever—its dissolution on the other hand ensures the destruction of all Republican government for centuries — No one, after our acknowledged failure, could be found so poor as to do it homage.

England fears that her hold upon Canada would be encouraged by the restoration of the Union, and the Emperor of France knows well, that in such event, the Empire he has created upon our borders, would be wiped out with a single blow from the giant power of the great Republic. Maximilian is but the agent of France and England, who sent him over here as an assistant to the rebel leaders of the South.— It must be apparent to every one that these countries would never have dared to inaugurate such a change, without really consulting the wishes of the Mexican people, unless they had considered the dissolution of these states as a foregone conclusion, and calculated upon the aid of the Southern rebels in assisting to establish a Monarchy, and thereby secure the recognition of their own nationality and independence. It

must be apparent to the most unthinking, that these countries alone, not taking into the account Austria, Prussia and the monarchical governments of Europe most deeply interested in the stability of their systems, have a deep interest in the result of our war, and as a matter of course will exert all the power they can wield now to defeat the nominee of the Chicago convention. They know well, as does every one in this country, that the success of the Democracy will be but the forerunner of peace, and in all human probability of a reorganization of these states upon a basis which will stand the test of time. They know that in such event the great Republic, with a vast army of trained veterans, and a navy second to none in the world, will not fold its hands quietly and forget and forgive the insults and outrages which we have been obliged to submit to, under this rascally administration for the last three years.

Chapter II.

SLAVERY.

All men, who are entitled to be called patriots in the Northern states, have come to the conclusion that, no matter what terms of settlement may be agreed upon finally between the now beligerant sections, none must be consented to, which will admit of the division of the former United States into two independent nations. If the Republican party succeed however, such will be the inevitable result. Mr. Lincoln has stated and his party press has endorsed his position,—that unless the Southern Confederacy will lay down their arms and consent to place themselves at our feet as a subjugated people, who will consent to take from us such terms as we choose to grant them — and which includes as all the world knows — confiscation of property, we will have no peace with them. This is not all, this most sagacious ruler at Washington has declared in a public note, which has all of the strength of an official document, that no propositions for peace will be entertained at all, unless the confederate states will do, what under their constitution their central government has no power to do, viz : abolish slavery.

The utter folly and dishonesty of this proposition is at once apparent upon a moments reflection.—

The question of state rights was the leading idea which was at the bottom of the rebellion, and which reduced to the original causes producing it, is what to day sustains it, and slavery

is merely an incidental question. Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa can have slavery within their borders the next year if they choose to do so, as well as Massachusetts, New York, and New England did formerly, and by virtue of what right? That of State sovereignty, upon which the South now insist, and which Mr. Lincoln calls upon them to surrender, and which he has the cool blooded impudence to do, while we retain the power ourselves which we deny to them. Would this be a union of these states under our constitution as our fathers framed it? Is it not on the contrary, a mere trick of the chief, the head and front of the disunion party? We shall have occasion to enquire hereafter who are the traitors? The folly of attempting to elevate the negro race to a level of that of the white, is sufficiently apparent to all who have given the subject any reflection. We will add here an extract or two from such sources as are entitled to credit, as most, if not all of our readers will admit.

Mr. Anthony Trollop an Englishman who has written a book on Jamaica says :

“A servile race peculiarly fitted by nature for the hardest physical work in a burning climate. The negro has no desire for property strong enough to induce him to labor with sustained power. He lives from hand to mouth. In order that he may have his dinner and some small finery, he will work a little, but after that he is content to lie in the sun. This, in Jamaica, he can very easily do, for emancipation and free trade have combined to throw enormous tracts of land out of cultivation, and on these the negro squats, getting all that he wants, with very little trouble and sinking in the most resolute fashion to the savage state. Lying under his cotton tree, he refuses to work after ten o'clock in the morning. “No, tank’ee, massa, me tired now, me no want more money.” Or by the way of variety he may say : “No workee no more ; money no nuff ; workee no pay.” And so the planter must see his cane foul with weeds, because he cannot prevail on Sambo to earn a second shilling by going in to the corn-fields. He calls him a lazy nigger, and threatens him with starvation. His answer is : “No massa ; no starvee now, God send plenty yam.” These yams, be it observed, on which Sombo lives, and on the strength, of which he declines to work, are grown on the planters own ground, and probably planted at his own expense.”

The same author says that a half of the sugar estates, and more than one half of the coffee plantations, have gone back into a state of bush. So far on the Jamaica Emancipation. Now let us see, what the London Times says on the West Indian freed slaves and their children :

“There is no blinking the truth.—Years of bitter experience —years of hope deferred, of self devotion unrequited, of prayers

“unanswered, of sufferings derided, of insults unresented, of contumely, patiently endured, have convinced us of the truth. “It must be spoken out boldly and energetically, despite the “wild mockings of howling cant. The freed West India slave “will not till the soil for wages. The free son of the ex-slave is “as obstinate as his sire. He will not cultivate lands, which “he has not bought for his own. Yams, mangoes and plantains— “these satisfy his wants. He cares not for your cotton. Sugar, “coffee and tobacco, he cares but little for, and what matters it “to him, that the Englishman has sunk his thousands and tens of “thousands on mills, machinery and plantations, which now “totter on the languishing estates that for years has only returned him to beggery and debt? He eats his yams and sniggers “at “Buckra”. We know not why this should be, but so is it! “The negro has been bought with a price, the price of English “taxation and English toil. He has been redeemed from bondage “by the sweat and travail of some millions of hard working Englishmen! Twenty millions of pounds sterling—\$100,000,000,— “have been distilled from the brains and muscles of the free English laborer, of every degree, to fashion the West India negro “into a “free, independent laborer.” “Free and independent” “enough he has become, God knows, but laborer, he is not, and “so far as we can see, never will be. He will sing hymns and “quote texts, but honest steady industry he not only detests, but “despises!”

Such is the candid admission of the official organ of the British Government, uttered some years ago, when a British lord submitted a serious proposition in parliament to return to slavery in the West Indies under the name of apprenticeship or cooley indenture.

Now let us read a correspondence by Mr. La Monte from Mexico to a Paris Journal in 1843.

“Fourteen years ago Mexico abolished slavery in all her departments, and the Central American states followed her example. A worse measure for the slave, as well as the republic, “could not possibly be imagined. It was immediately discovered “that the freed slaves would not work, and the Mexican Congress “was forced to pass the act of peonage, a species of slavery the “most atrocious that ever disgraced a civilized nation. Under “the old system the master was compelled to provide for his “slave in sickness, health and old age. In fact, the slave had all “his temporal wants supplied by force of self interest and law, “and never troubled himself about a thought of the morrow. “Under the present system, he is compelled to hire himself to “some one for such length of time as the employer designates, “who, with an eye to profits, surveys the laborer, makes calculation how long he will live as an able bodied man, and then

“hires him for that period, stipulating for wages barely sufficient “to subsist the mans family in health. The law compells a specific performance of this contract, and when old age and sickness comes on, the poor peon is turned loose to feed upon the “scanty pittance of reticent charity, or spend the remnant of his “days amid the squalid want and vermin of an almshouse. In “all the essential conditions that guarntee ease and happiness, “the peon’s condition is as much below that of the former slave “as a Paris mendicant is below a millionaire on the Boulevard.”

It is not compassion for the negro clearly, which impels the Repubiican leaders to do what they pretend to do. They parade before the world to day, that they are carrying on this gigantic war with all its attendant evils for the enfranchisement of the negro slaves of the South. How false this is, those, even the least observant can perceive.—Nearly a half million of the poor blacks have been already sacrificed, and the ruin of the balance, which may be left after this unholy and causeless slaughter is completed, will be speedily accomplished by the demoralization which it will create amongst them.

This is the point, to which the sainted philanthropists of the revolutionary Republican party leads — and the result will be, that in the name of liberty for the slaves, and by the most wretched falsepretense, they will lead him to destruction, and leave no guaranty whatever for the freedom of those who may escape the terrible war in which they so unwillingly take part.

Chapter III.

Before the Republican party came in power — and at present.

In the year 1790 the white population of the United States was 3,172,464 — and in the year 1860, 26,973,843, and the total value of the domestic manufactures for the year ending June 1st 1860, reached the aggregate value of 1900,000,000 Dollars. The growth of this branch of American labor appears therefore to have been in much greater ratio than that of the white population. Its increase has been 123 prCt. greatear than the white population by which it was princially produced. Assuming the total value of the manufactures in 1860 to have been already stated, the product per capita for every man, woman and child in the Union was 60, 60–100. If to this amount were added the very large aggregate of mechanical productions below the annual value of \$500 of which no official cognizance is taken, the result would be one of startling magnitude. This simple statement exhibits the astonishing growth of this country, and furnishes a

basis for calculation as to what would have been our position among the nations of the earth in the course of another half century, had not the demon of civil war evoked by the spirit of puritan intolerance and a causeless sectional jealousy, which has all but wrecked the brightest hopes of mankind in the destruction of our country.

What might we not have been, and what are we now? The contrast is so painful that we dislike to dwell upon it, but duty compels us to present it.

Instead of ranking among the first of the foremost powers of the earth, in all of the essential materials of national wealth and prosperity—based as they always have been, and always must be upon the security and permanency of individual rights, and the stability of the laws which secure them — look at our condition now, after three short years of Republican rule, which started and has continued in its mad course upon the assumption that their theoris were superior to, and of more binding obligation upon the conscience of the citizen, than any and all constitutions and laws enacted under them. We will enumerate a few of the evils fastened upon us by ignorance, intolerance and fanaticism.

First. They have interfered with the ballot box by intimidation, and carrying on the election through the intervention of armed men.

Second. They have ruined our commerce.

Third. They have ruined our agriculture.

Fourth. They have allowed our gold and silver to be exported, and in its place have given us a irredeemable paper currency, that daily sinks lower and lower, and will before a year is passed be as worthless as the Confederate notes are now.

Fifth. They have arrested peaceable citizens, not being soldiers nor subject to the operation of martial law in any respect, and without warrant have confined them in dungeons.

Sixth. In no case where citizens have been arrested for alleged crimes without warrant, and confined, as in all cases they have been, without legal authority, have they ever been vouchsafed a trial of any kind, much less by a jury of their country men, as the laws demand, and the constitution was made to secure to every one.—Each man who reads this pamphlet to day, is liable to be treated in the same manner, and where is his redress? Ask the thousands of unfortunate Democrats, who have been guilty of expressing their opinion heretofore, and have wasted their lives in casemated dungeons for years for doing so!

Seventh. They have suppressed loyal papers by force of arms, wherever such presses have been guilty of differing in opinion from the men, who by their blundering conduct of this wretched war for more three years have evinced their want of wis-

dom and forecast. Whenever a sterling, Union loving patriot and editor, has endeavored through his paper to point out palpable, and what he considered errors ruinous to the cause of the North, he has been arrested, his paper suppressed and himself imprisoned. Many such men have thus been ruined, and are now dying by inches in dungeons, or in rare instances are at large only by reason of having been able to obtain exorbitant bail. In the darkest hour for the Southern Confederacy Jefferson Davis never dared to attempt such outrages, even in his own Capital.

Eighth. They have conscripted the people by military force contrary to the constitution, which leaves the right of drafting the military power of the different states to the states themselves. If we needed any evidence of the wisdom of such provision in our constitution, we could find more than sufficient in the result of the number of attempted drafts, by the wretched burlesque of an administration which disgraces the name of the American people now.

Ninth. They have practically, and in the most servile manner, yielded up the cherished Monroe doctrine and *allowed* in a cowardly way, even if they did not openly *invite the Creation of a Monarchy upon our very borders.* The American historian will blush, when obliged to record this most shameful proceeding upon the part of an administration, betwixt whose measures the future will not pause to select which to condemn, so sweeping will be the verdict to be rendered by the impartial men, who shall occupy our places.

Tenth. They have proclaimed martial law over all of the loyal States, in a time of profound peace throughout their borders, and at the time when the only evidence of the existence of war amidst their populations, was the eagerness exhibited by the people in crowding the ranks of the regiments which were gathering to march to the distant fields of conflict in the Southern states.

Eleventh. They have at the same time by the arbitrary and illegal edict of an ignorant buffoon, created President by accident, as it may justly be claimed, destroyed the only safe guard of the liberty of the citizen in the loyal states, by the unconstitutional suspension of the writ of *Habeas corpus*, and by which act the liberty of the citizen, throughout all of these law abiding and loyal states (and who have been spending their means in men and money most lavishly for the restoration of constitutional order) is rendered as insecure, as if he had been a citizen of Poland and a revolutionist in the recent war against Russia. The power and jurisdiction of the Courts created by the constitution, are entirely ignored by this one most illegal act, and no man, no matter what his station in life may be, has any longer the protection of the laws, but is, on the other hand, subjected to the mere will

and arbitrary caprice of some shoulder strapped vagabond, whose temporary power renders him superior to the constitution and the laws enacted pursuant to it, in every state, by which we have heretofore been guided and protected in our persons and property. —Think of this!

Twelfth. They have imposed upon a willing people, taxes which would create a revolt in any other civilized nation under the sun. We have accepted this burden, thus far willingly, for the sole and simple reason, that we supposed we were incurring such obligations for the purpose of restoring the Union as our fathers created it. Too late, perhaps, have our eyes been opened to the fact that we have been warring and spending countless sums in money, and invaluable lives by the thousand, for the one sole purpose of "freeing the negro". — The North sprang to arms, like one man, obeying the high, holy and patriotic impulse, which led them, to lavish blood and treasure without stint, for the restoration of the American Union.—How many men would now go willingly to the war under the recent draft? Let the facts passing under our eyes daily, answer.

The action of the 37th Congress, the record of whose proceedings will be a lasting disgrace to the American people, will have one event recorded upon its annals, which will reflect credit upon it. — The only man, who upon the floor of Congress recalled to the mind of the country the men of other and better times, was the lamented Crittenden. For a moment the tide of fanaticism and utter intolerance, seemed to have been checked by his wisdom and patriotism, but it did not continue long stayed; the reflux wave of abolitionism soon swept over and obliterated all traces of the wise and beneficent measures proposed by the statesman and patriot who can no longer lift his warning voice amongst us, and for the abandonment of which we are now almost literally clothed in sack cloth and ashes as a nation.

The confiscation law followed, the edict freeing the negroes was promulgated, and in short, nothing was left undone, which the veriest secessionist in South Carolina was not aching to have accomplished on the part of our congress and President. We hope that our readers will not fail to peruse the Wade and Davis pronunciamento, and which even Garret Smith, sterling and long tried abolitionist as he is, and thoroughly devoted to the success of Lincoln, could not but admit was true, in all of its essential particulars as to the charges made, but deprecated the policy of attacking Mr. Lincoln at this critical period in our National affairs. It is perhaps fortunate for the American people that they do not agree with Mr. Smith as to the propriety of their telling the truth, and unmasking the hypocrisy of the man who has caused and may yet cause more bloodshed than did Attila or Alaric.

Look for a moment at our national credit. Four years since and United States securities could not be purchased in any of the money marts of the world, and the reason was that their intrinsic value was such, they were not in the market. They were too valuable to be hawked about where such securities are usually sold.

They were better than gold, for they represented gold, and the high comparative interest they bore, made them the kind of security which capitalists sought after most. Now look at the quotations of the foreign markets? and we see, that the rebel loan, based upon the uncertain expectation of being able to send cotton through the blockade we are keeping up, stands higher to day in the money markets of Europe than do our own most approved securities! Comment is needless, No man can tell, what our future shall be, when, as we are now being obliged to expend \$2,000,000 daily and the only means of realizing the necessary amount is to be found in the printing prsss in the Treasury Department. The recent financial experience of the South, will be our own, before another year shall have elapsed. Tho man who cannot see this is blind indeed.

Chapter IV.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

If there is one principle upon which the thinking minds of our republic have, from the commencement, been agreed upon, it is that of the "Monroe Doctrine." Its practical enforcement has from the beginning been necessary to the continued existence of our own states as a nationality. It became preminently American, and received from all quarters, North and South, an unanimous approval. It was closely interwoven with our ideas of Territorial expansion; and had as fully become a part of our ideas of binding constitutional law, as if the same had been duly created and was a fundamental part of such constitution. It was not only a matter of pride on our part, to retain the vast continent of North America as a field, whereon none but republics should found empires, but it included as esential political policy, the idea of self protection. A monarchy with a European at the head of it, who dates his regal extraction for hundreds of years past, and with a connection closely allying him with nearly all of the crowned heads of Europe, upon our immediate borders! It is enough to make the shades of Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson appear amongst us, as they would do, if Divine Providence had allowed such intervention by the departed sages and patriots of that country they did so much to create and preserve.

The present administration have surrendered the whole question, which heretofore no one European government has dared to raise with us. Mr. Swards letters to our ambassadors abroad declare plainly, that if the Mexican people are willing to change their form of government to that of a monarchy, we of all peoples, should be the last to object to it, because it involved the principle of self government. This specious argument is worthy of that administration, which has been deceiving the people of the North from its commencement, and from beguiling them into a gigantic war, under the pretense of waging it for the restoration of the Union, has led them to spend its millions of men and money for the en-

franchisement of the slaves of the different states of the South. It seems as if the leaders of the Republican party were unable to understand the theory upon which our government is based—they apparently desire a consolidated nationality which the wisest and best of those statesmen, who assisted in creating our government, were most desirous to avoid; and in order to retain the power in our own hands we have, until the present infortunate time insisted upon, and the nations of Enrope have virtually admitted us to have the right to sit in judgment upon any fundamental change in the governmental systems of the nations of this continent.

All men who will read this pamphlet know, that in the event of the restoration of the Union of these states, the so called Mexican Empire will be destroyed in much less time than it took to create it, and the reason is as apparent to all reflecting minds, as is the inevitable result. The systems of government are radically different and cannot exist, contiguous to one another, without continued and devastating war. One or the other must in the nature of things acquire the preponderance, and that country which is the strongest will speedily absorb the other, whether Republic or Monarchy and compel the weaker to assimilate its institutions to those of the stronger. History, when enumerating the sins of this most sinful administration, will record as among its blackest crimes the cowardly surrender of this cherished doctrine of the American people. The limits of this pamphlet forbid our making extracts from the speeches and writings of numberless statesmen, who have declared this a fundamental part of our theory of government. It is only neccessary to mention the "MONROE DOCTRINE" to any well informed American citizen in order to secure his assent at once to the principle [upon which it is founded — and his condemnation of the men who have so recklessly assented to its repeal.—It is fortunate for us that we have one more resort to the ballot box through which there is a possibility of remedying this giant wrong, before Republican institutions shall have become so completely destroyed, as to render such peaceful remedy impossible. Another year of Abraham Lincoln's rule, and the right of suffrage would be destroyed throughout the North, under the plea of military neccessity, which has been the cloak of so many iniquities.

Chapter V.

Who are the Traitors?

The people of this country are rapidly becoming convinced who the treators really are, from whose action we have to fear the permanent disruption of these states. They are commencing to understand what alas! so many of them have not comprehended, the plain fact, that we are a confederation of distinct and independent nationalities, united only

for certain distinct and clearly defined objects, enumerated in our constitution, and not what the leading minds of this administration are endeavoring to bring about viz : a consolidated government. It is well for us and our posterity, and a cause for rejoicing to all lovers of constitutional government throughout the world, that the people of these northern states irrespective of party, have finally awakened to a just sense of the iniquitous purposes of an administration, which has done all in its power to destroy the institutions they were solemnly pledged to protect and preserve.—A list of the acts committed by these men, would disgrace and put shame upon the record of the most absolute tyrant whose memory is cursed by all men now. — Many persons were arrested and imprisoned by the mere orders of members of the cabinet, or by military authority under the pretence of military necessity — and who were taken from their homes in communities, which were not only undisturbed by the presence of a public enemy, but which were putting forth all their energies to furnish men and money to preserve the integrity of constitutional government. They were arrested without legal warrant and imprisoned without even the forms of law ; they were continued in confinement, and denied the right of the vilest criminal, through even a pretended trial under military law, and when their discharge was effected as in some instances was the case, through the force of public condemnation of such outrages, they were dismissed without being informed of the cause of their arrest ! In nearly all of these cases, it was established that they had been informed upon by spies for speaking the truth in reference to the illegal acts of a vile administration, or had dared to write in defence of constitutional order. Men were openly insulted as traitors for questioning the wisdom of the acts of those elevated to power by accident, and who, as the result has demonstrated, were using it to destroy, instead of protecting the government, — and not one, but hundreds and even thousands, have been incarcerated in dungeons under such pretences of treason.—Nearly two millions of men have been brought in battle array against their brethren, by those now in power, upon the false pretence that they were to fight for the preservation of the constitution, or have been forced into the ranks against their will, and in violation of the rights

secured by that instrument to the states. They have filled unnumbered homes with mourning and desolation, for the now openly avowed purpose of freeing the slaves of the South, and the power to do which, was, in the commencement, solemnly disclaimed by President Lincoln in official declarations, and by Secretary Seward, under his direction, in his correspondence with foreign nations. No armies could have been created, nor any adequate means obtained from the people for their creation, could they have foreseen in advance the infamous purposes to which both have been applied by the perjured scoundrels who brought such ruin upon the best government and happiest people the world had ever seen. — Our commerce, which before had whitened every sea, is destroyed, and other flags than our own are now necessary to protect the crippled remnant of a commercial interest, which ranked foremost among the first. The cruisers of those, who would never have been our enemies, had it not been for the acts of the Lincoln dynasty, roam undisturbed over the high seas and blockade our harbors with entire impunity. Imbecility in the head of the Navy-Department is added to the long list of crimes which history will fasten upon an administration, which is strong only for the destruction of the country, and whose only wisdom lies in the cunning to deceive it. With a million of men in arms, and resources such as were never before lavished with like boundless generosity by any people, the Indian tribes upon our borders, have repeated the barbarities which reddened the pages of our earlier history, and have not only gone unpunished, but are to day more openly defiant than ever, and are driving our settlers along a frontier over a thousand miles in extent, to the protection of the forts and larger towns. These territories which were so rapidly filling up with enterprising and industrious citizens, are in danger of being depopulated, and their inhabitants are compelled to desert the avocations of peace, and band together for the preservation of their lives, without aid from the imbeciles at Washington. The time was, when with an army of not over 14,000 men, under wise Democratic administration, our borders were secure, and single emigrants could safely cross the plains to the Pacific.

Our currency, which was but three short years ago like that of the rest of the world, is now so far debased that at

least two dollars and a half must be paid for that, which one Dollar in gold will purchase, and the time is not distant when it will be as worthless as the paper on which it is printed by countless millions. The traditional policy of the country, dearer to an American, than almost any other, has been treated with cool contempt, by European Monarchs, and an Emperor reigns in Mexico, and occupies a throne created, not only without remonstrance, but with the consent of the wretched administration of Abraham Lincoln. While the people of these states are being bankrupted and ruined more rapidly than any other recorded in history, the usual accompaniments of their destruction, in contractors suddenly enriched, gigantic frauds by which millions are taken from the public treasury, and unnumbered acts of knavery under the cloak of official position, are not wanting to fill up the gloomy catalogue of sins by which those in power are earning the detestation of their countrymen. The limits of this pamphlet forbid even a brief enumeration of those acts for which we now arraign Abraham Lincoln at the bar of public opinion. But there has nothing been left undone, which when done was calculated to destroy this government. Give the imagination full scope in collating the causes, which, situated as we were when Lincoln was elected, would lead to inevitable ruin the great and flourishing country over which he was chosen chief magistrate, and read the history of the last three years, and you will find them all detailed and all chargeable upon the head of the man Abraham Lincoln. Those who have steadily opposed his measures and policy are not traitors to their country, they are and have been the defenders of the constitution, and history will declare as we now do, that it is Lincoln and those who have aided and assisted him in his nefarious schemes, who are the traitors to the country and the enemies of republican government. He is the very high priest of high treason, and has made the memory of Benedict Arnold respectable. But the fiat has gone forth, and an outraged people will by placing a Democratic president in his stead make one more effort for the restoration of peace, constitutional order, and the reunion of these states.

Chapter VI.

Our duty, and McClellan's Record.

Our whole country is at stake ; republican institutions are now on the point of being re-established upon a basis which must last for ages, or of being destroyed forever. This is the alternative now presented to us, but fortunately the remedy is in our own hands.

Our fathers, by their blood and treasure, secured to us a better one than can be secured by a resort to the bayonet or the bullet ; by transmitting to us the power of changing our rulers by the ballot box, they conferred upon the present generation the greatest boon they could possibly have granted it.

We are now called upon to exercise the high privilege which has descended to us, and if our voice could reach the ear and touch the heart and conscience of every voter in this land we would arouse them to the carrying out the intentions of the framers of our constitution. A government created by compromise cannot be saved by the sword alone. The patriots of the revolution were well aware that strife would lead to disunion, and warned us against it most solemnly. We have tried strife, and we see the result, Let us attempt to reform the Union in the same spirit which led our fathers to create it, and if we do so, we shall succeed. No other party than the Democracy can hope to accomplish such result, but it is in our power to save the Union. We are free and untrammelled, and the South will gladly meet us half way in our efforts to restore peace to the land. It behoves every man therefore to exert himself to the utmost, and leave no stone unturned, which will aid in adding strength to the party of the Union.

When men question the patriotism or the statesmanship of the eminent general who is now the leader of our party, refer them to the following extract from his letters, and report as printed by order of Congress. They, in a few and brief sentences embody the platform of the Democratic party to day.

“The true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union, and upholding the laws of the general government. — *Instructions to Gen. Burnside, January 7, 1862.*

“We are fighting solely for the integrity of the Union, to uphold the power of our national government, and to restore to the nation the blessings of peace and good order. — *Instructions to Gen. Halleck, November 11, 1861.*

“You will please constantly to bear in mind the precise issue for which we are fighting ; that issue is the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the full authority of the general government over all portions of our territory. — *Instructions to Gen. Buell, November 7, 1861.*

“We shall most readily suppress this rebellion and restore the authority of the government by religiously respecting the constitutional rights of all. — *Instructions to Gen. Buell, November 7, 1861.*

“Be careful so to treat the unarmed inhabitants as to contract, not widen the breach existing between us and the rebels. — *Instructions to Gen. Buell, November 12, 1861.*

“I have always found that it is the tendency of subordinates to make vexatious arrests on mere suspicion — *Instructions to Gen. Buell, November 12, 1861.*

“Say as little as possible about politics or the negro. — *Instructions to Gen. Burnside, January 7, 1862.*

“The unity of this nation, the preservation of our institutions, are so dear to me that I have willingly sacrificed my private happiness with the single object of doing my duty to my country. — *Letter to Secretary Cameron, October 1861.*

“Whatever the determination of the government may be, I will do the best I can with the Army of the Potomac, and will share its fate, whatever may be the task imposed upon me. — *Letter to Secretary Cameron, October, 1861.*

“Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organization of states, nor forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment. — *Letter to President Lincoln, July 7, 1862*

“In prosecuting this war, all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject to the necessity of military operations — *Letter to the President, July 6, 1862.*

“Military arrests should not be tolerated, except in places where active hostilities exist ; and oaths, not required by enactments constitutionally made, should be neither demanded nor received.—*Letter to the President, July 7, 1862.*

“A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies. — *Letter to the President, July 7, 1862.*

“If it is not deemed best to intrust me with the command even my own army, I simply ask to be permitted to share their fate on the field of battle.—*Dispatch to Gen. Halleck, August 30, 1862.*

“In the arrangement and conduct of campaigns the direction should be left to professional soldiers. — *Gen. McClellan's Report*

“By pursuing the political course I have always advised, it is possible to bring about a permanent restoration of the Union—a re. union by which the rights of both sections shall be preserved, and by which both parties shall preserve their self-respect, while they respect each other. — *Gen. McClellan's Report.*

“I am devoutly grateful to God that my last campaign was crowned with a victory which saved the nation from the greatest peril it had then undergone — *Gen. McClellan's Report.*

“At such a time as this, and in such a struggle, political partisanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism, which thinks only of the good of the whole country.—*General McClellan's West Point Oration.*

With these sentences inscribed upon our banners, we will march on to victory — but in order to ensure it, every Democrat in the country should, from this time forth, exert himself to the utmost in order to secure that result, and with it the reorganization of our country, and the permanency of Republican Institutions.

